JANUARY 24, 1788. THE NUMBER 287.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

An ACT *to repeal part of an act for the protection and encouragement of the* COMMERCE *of* NATIONS, *acknowledging the Independence of the United States of America.*

(Paſſed December 31. 1787.)

WHEREAS the act intituled "An act for the protection and encouragement of the Commerce of Nations, acknowledging the Independance of the United States," is found in its operation to be partial in as much as it authorizes ſubjects or citizens of Foreign Nations to inſtitute ſuits againſt the citizens of this Commonwealth, and to proſecute them to a deciſion in a more ſpeedy and ſummary way, than they have hitherto known or been accuſtomed to; and it is but juſt and proper that no ſuch excluſive privilege ſhould longer be continued, *Be it therefore enacted*, that from and after the paſſing of this act, ſo much of the ſaid recited act as points out and authorizes the mode of proceeding in ſuits wherein Foreigners are parties ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

An ACT *to repeal ſo much of all and every act or acts of Aſſembly as prohibits the recovery of* BRITISH DEBTS.

(Paſſed December 12, 1787.)

WHEREAS it is ſtipulated by the fourth article of the treaty of peace between the King of Great-Britain and the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, that creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment in the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of all *Bona-fide* debts heretofore contracted; *Be it therefore enacted by the General-Aſſembly*, that ſuch of the acts or parts of acts of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, as have prevented or may prevent the recovery of debts due to Britiſh ſubjects, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid treaty of peace ſhall be and are hereby repealed, *Provided*, that this act ſhall be ſuſpended until the Governour with the advice of Council ſhall by his *Proclamation*, notify to this ſtate that Great-Britain hath delivered up to the United States the poſts therein now occupied by Britiſh troops, which poſts were ſtipulated by treaty to be given up to Congreſs immediately after the concluſion of peace; and is alſo taking meaſures for the further fulfillment of the ſaid treaty by delivering up the negroes belonging to the citizens of this ſtate taken away contrary to the ſeventh article of the treaty, or by making ſuch compenſation for them as ſhall be ſatisfactory to Congreſs.

An ACT *to authorize the eſtabliſhment of* FIRE COMPANIES.

(Paſſed January 7, 1788.)

WHEREAS the danger to which the ſeveral towns within this Commonwealth are expoſed from fire is chiefly occaſioned by the want of Fire-Companies duly organized, and it is neceſſary that ſuch companies be incorporated, in order to give them their full effect: *Be it enacted* that it ſhall be lawful for any number of perſons reſident within any town, borough, or corporation within this Commonwealth exceeding forty perſons to form themſelves into a company or companies for the purpoſe of extinguiſhing fire, who on having their names and ſubſcriptions recorded in the court of the county or corporation where they reſide, are hereby authorized to make ſuch rules and regulations as to a majority of the ſaid company or companies may ſeem proper and neceſſary for the procuring of engines and other neceſſary implements working the ſaid engines, and exerciſing the companies raiſed. And that all fines and forfeitures for non-attendance or delinquency impoſed by the ſaid regulations not exceeding twenty-five ſhillings, ſhall be recoverable before a ſingle Magiſtrate on proof of ſuch delinquency, which ſaid fines and forfeitures ſhall be applied to the purpoſes of their inſtitutions. *Provided*, always that all bye laws or rules to be made by virtue of this act, which are contrary to the conſtitution or laws of the commonwealth, ſhall be null and void.

An ACT *Concerning monies paid into the* PUBLIC LOAN OFFICE, *in payment of* BRITISH DEBTS.

(Paſſed January 3, 1788.)

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly entituled "An act for ſequeſtering Britiſh property, enabling thoſe indebted to Britiſh ſubjects to pay off ſuch debts, and directing the proceedings in ſuits where ſuch ſubjects are parties," it is among other things provided, that it ſhall and may be lawful for any citizen of this Commonwealth owing money to a ſubject of Great-Britain, to pay the ſame or any part thereof from time to time as he ſhall think fit, into the ſaid Loan Office, taking thereout a certificate for the ſame, in the name of the creditor, with an indorſement under the hand of the Commiſſioner of the ſaid office, expreſſing the name of the payer, and ſhall deliver ſuch certificate to the Governor and Council, whoſe receipt ſhall diſcharge him from ſo much of the debt, and the Governor and Council ſhall in like manner lay before the General-Aſſembly, once in every year, an account of theſe certificates, ſpecifying the names of the perſons by and for whom they were paid, and ſhall ſee to the ſafe keeping of the ſame, ſubject to the future direction of the Legiſlature.

AND WHEREAS it belongs not to the Legiſlature to decide particular queſtions, of which the judiciary have cognizance, and it is therefore unfit for them to determine whether the payments ſo made into the Loan Office as aforeſaid, be good or void between the creditor and debtor, but it is expedient to declare to what amount this Commonwealth may be bound for the payments aforeſaid, *Be enacted and declared* that this Commonwealth ſhall, at no time nor on any event or contingency be liable to any perſon or perſons whatſoever for any ſum on account of the payments aforeſaid, other than the value thereof when reduced by the ſcale of depreciation, eſtabliſhed by one other act of the General-Aſſembly intituled "An act directing the mode of adjuſting and ſettling the payment of certain debts and contracts, and for other purpoſes," with intereſt thereon at the rate of ſix per centum per annum; any law, uſage, cuſtom, or any adjudication or conſtruction of the firſt recited act already made or hereafter to be made notwithſtanding. *Provided*, always that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect or prejudice any proceſs, plea or right, to which a citizen debtor would have been entitled againſt his creditor before the paſſing of this act, but that all courts of law and equity ſhall decide on ſuch proceſs, plea and right, in the ſame manner as if this act had never been made. *Provided always, and Be it further enacted*, that no queſtion between debtor and creditor reſpecting any ſum of money ſo paid into the public Loan Office, ſhall be brought before any court of this Commonwealth, during the ſuſpenſion of the act entituled "an act to repeal ſo much of all and every act or acts of Aſſembly as prohibits the recovery of Britiſh debts.

An ACT *for the puniſhment of perſons guilty of ſtealing or ſelling* FREE PERSONS *as* SLAVES.

(Paſſed January 8, 1788.)

WHEREAS ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have ſeduced or ſtolen the children of black and mulatto free perſons, and have actually diſpoſed of the perſons ſo ſeduced or ſtolen, as ſlaves and puniſhment adequate to ſuch crimes, not being by law provided for ſuch offenders, *Be it enacted*, that any perſon who ſhall hereafter be guilty of ſtealing or ſelling any free perſon for a ſlave knowing the ſaid perſon ſo ſold to be free, and thereof ſhall be lawfully convicted, the perſon ſo convicted ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy.

An ACT *directing patents to iſſue upon certain ſurveys made by* RICHARD RIGG, *deceaſed.*

(Paſſed January 2, 1788.)

WHEREAS it is repreſented that RICHARD RIGG in his life time, as one of the ſurveyors of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, in that part of this Commonwealth called and known by the name of the Northern Neck, made a conſiderable number of ſurveys and entered them in a book for that purpoſe, and that before any plats and certificates thereof were made and returned to the Land Office, the ſaid Richard Rigg departed this life: AND WHEREAS John M'Coole hath ſince the death of the ſaid Richard Rigg, made out plats of ſuch ſurveys from the ſaid books and returned them to the Land Office with the reſpective fees upon oath, but no grants thereof can legally be iſſued; for remedy whereof, *Be it enacted* by the General Aſſembly, that the Regiſter of the Land Office ſhall, and he is hereby empowered and required to iſſue grants conformable to the plats of ſurveys ſo returned into the Land Office in like manner as if the plats and certificates thereof had been returned to the office in due form by the ſaid Richard Rigg.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
A CITIZEN of RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, January 20, 1788.

MR. NICOLSON,

DEPENDING upon the influence, which the eſtabliſhment of an uſeful inſtitution within the vicinity of this city will have on the inhabitants thereof; I beg leave, through your uſeful paper, reſpectfully to requeſt a meeting at the Maſon's-Hall, on Tueſday the 29th inſtant at 5 o'clock in the evening, of as well thoſe gentlemen, who have become ſubſcribers to, as thoſe who are deſirous of encouraging a Free-School: Then and there to deliberate on the ſteps moſt proper to be taken for the accompliſhment of ſo worthy a purpoſe.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 13.

"WITH respect to the question, peace or war, we are still in as much uncertainty as ever. The warlike preparations and the early meeting of Parliament, seem to prognosticate war. On the other hand, the favourable turn of affairs in Holland is an argument for peace. The ministry are resolved not to trust to Gallic faith, but to be prepared in every quarter. For this purpose a number of troops are to be sent to the East and West Indies. This at least is the intention at present.

"The French minister rather treated Mr. Greenville with some degree of contempt, and refused to give any answer respecting the future conduct of France. He seemed to insinuate that England had acted perfidiously, and it was her alone that by the present preparations seemed to wish for a rupture. He also hinted that France would not bear such unprovoked insults with tameness.

"Great part of the ninety millions of livres spent in the administration of M. de Calonne, of which no account has been given, it is believed, was sent to Holland, and distributed among the leaders of the faction there.

"The Dutch would never have gone the length they have done, had they not expected a French army to come to their assistance; which indeed they were promised. They now see how little they can depend upon French promises. In the mean time, the trade of Holland has been destroyed, many individuals ruined, and such animosities kindled as will not be allayed for many years.

"The reason the Duke of Brunswick has been so long before Amsterdam, is owing to the delicate situation in which he stands. A great majority of the inhabitants are friends to the Prince of Orange; therefore to have pushed matters to extremities, and subjected the town to plunder and devastation, would have been attended with the worst consequences to the Stadtholderian party. The Duke of Brunswick has taken the more prudent, though the more tedious method, of waiting the event of negociation, and thereby prevented bloodshed and the destruction of the friends of the Prince of Orange, who could not have been distinguished from the patriots in the confusion of a general assault."

Press-warrants came down here last week, to be forwarded to Shetland and the Orkneys, for pressing seamen.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 10.

WHILE we congratulate our fellow islanders on their fortunate escape, this season, from the direful effects of a hurricane, that scourge of the West-Indies, the feeling reader will drop a tear, with us, on reading the following recital of the sufferings of the miserable inhabitants of Honduras, written by an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by the last vessel from that place.

Particulars of a most violent Hurricane, which happened at the Bay of Honduras, on the 2d day of September last.

ON Sunday the 2d day of September, 1787, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At 6 o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain; the sky became dark and obscured, and carried with it a most threatening appearance. At 8 o'clock it blew a most violent hurricane, attended with incessant rain, which fell very heavy and sharp. At this time the houses on both sides the river Bellize began to fall, and the branches of the surrounding trees to break, which put the inhabitants into the utmost fear and consternation. About 10 o'clock the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant the sea began to rise, and continued approaching with such rapidity, that the banks of the river were in a few minutes overflowed, and shortly after the whole surface of the earth covered with water. What houses at this time remained standing, were soon brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, aged and infirm, were obliged to commit themselves to the mercy of the wind and sea, in momentary danger of being either killed by the branches of the trees every where falling around them, or of having their limbs broken by the logs of mahogany then drifting with force by the violence of the wind and current into the bush. In this perilous situation, and having nothing but the prospect of death before them, many betook themselves to the trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then afloat, or to such canoes, or other crafts, which Providence had thrown in their way, whilst others, after making such efforts for their safety and preservation as their weak and feeble state admitted, perished in the attempt. The water at that time being in some places five feet, and in others upwards of seven, above the surface of the earth, and still continued to rise, the scene of misery and distress which prevailed, and which was further heightened by the dreadful prospect that presented itself, from the most uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is better to be conceived than expressed, and equalled, if not exceeded, any thing of the kind ever known or experienced in any part of the West-Indies. The cries of the women and children, the floating of the dead bodies amongst the ruins, was truly shocking and lamentable. to add to this almost unparalelled scene of misery and distress, the minds of suffering inhabitants were filled with consternation and dread of the water continuing to rise in the same rapid manner it had already done; an event which alone must have deprived them of all hopes of future safety and deliverance; for the sky was so obscured by the violence of the incessant rains, as to prevent any object being seen beyond the distance of 20 yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and disagreeable situation till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated, and in a short time after the weather cleared up: when it presented to the surviving inhabitants, a most melancholy picture of misery and distress; not a single house, hut, or any kind of habitation on either side of Bellize river standing; not less than 500 houses of different constructions having been blown down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbish; with the furniture and effects, of various kinds either totally destroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried an uncommon distance into the woods; the dead bodies of those who had perished in their attempts to gain a place of safety, the carcases of the hogs, goats, cattle and others species of live stock, lying in different parts of the bush all served to heighten the distressed scene. Out of fifteen square rigged vessels, sloops and schooners, including a number of craft, and other vessels employd in bringing wood from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor in Bellize at the commencement of the gale, not a single one was to be seen; the whole having either sunk or been drove on shore, and many of their hands perished. Besides these, a variety of sailing boats, canoes, pitpans, and dories, were drove out to sea, or washed to pieces by the violence of the waves on the beach. In this disconsolate situation, the distressed inhabitants, without any dry cloathing, or other necessary refreshment, almost exhausted with extreme cold, their bodies every where bruised by the blows they had received from the limbs of the trees, logs of mahogany, and other pieces of wrecks floating about in the bush, betook themselves to the erecting a few temporary sheds, and by digging among the rubbish, endeavoured to find some part of their cloathing. In this attempt but few of them succeeded, as a considerable part of their moveables were drove by the violence of the wind and sea an uncommon distance from their respective habitations, and in many respects either totally destroyed or rendered useless. Upwards of 300,000 feet of mahogany, that was on shore and in the river ready to ship in different vessels, was carried out to sea, and totally lost.

Amongst the number that perished were Mr. John Leith and wife, Mrs. Bath, Miss M'Daniel and Captain Edward Davis, who having received a violent cut in the bottom of his foot with a glass bottle, whilst wading through the bush to gain a place of safety, it produced a mortification in his bowels, which put a period to his life. Besides those above mentioned, Mr. John Pitt, a most respectable member of the community, lately arrived from Musquito-Shore with his family, was overset in his schooner, with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the evening before, and perished. With them, most of the negroes on board, who composed a part of the vessels crews who were lost; there was a number of other persons, whose names are not mentioned, but supposed in the whole to be about one hundred and upwards.

At St. George's Key, the hurricane was, if possible, more violent; the few houses that were erected there, though constructed with no small degree of strength, were blown down, and the inhabitants, being mostly women and children, exposed to all the rage and violence of which those elements, the wind and sea, are so susceptible, they were compelled in many places to throw themselves flat on the ground, and to make use of every effort to preserve themselves from being washed into the sea, which at that time made a fair breach from one side the Key to the other. All the sloops and schooners employed in drogging mahogany and logwood, as well as those at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and composing two thirds of what is employed in that occupation from Northern River Rowley's Bight, and New River, were dismasted, drove from their anchors, and either sunk, drove on shore, or destroyed. Besides these, a great number of boats, canoes, pitpans and other small craft; the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, shared on the Key a fate similar to what was experienced at Bellize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Northern River and Rowley's Bight, the houses were all blown down; and what served to compleat the measure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally destroyed. They were in general in good order, and promised a most plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known before in this country; in a word, not the least article of vegetables was left on the surface of the earth; not a tree or bush, for the distance of 30 leagues from north to south, had a single leaf or shrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and split to pieces, is incredible. The paths are so filled up with limbs and branches of trees, and other rubbish, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In short, the whole country, for upwards of twenty leagues along the sea coast, and the same distance up the rivers, exhibits a scene of desolation and ruin.

It was a most fortunate circumstance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thousand, then at Bellize-Point, could possibly have saved themselves. The damages sustained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes, provisions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are estimated at not less than 30,000l.

Since this melancholy event, the superintendant has paid four months provisions to a part of the Mosquito Shore inhabitants. The greatest part of the flour was damaged; nevertheless, it proves a seasonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewise relieved from the apprehensions of famine, by the arrival of three or four vessels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a seasonable supply of provisions and cloathing, with some other necessaries for family use, which they were much in want of.——They are now employed in erecting themselves temporary huts, until they are enabled by a supply of lumber, to build themselves more comfortable habitations.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 3.

OFFICIAL NOTE,

Presented by Mr. GRENVILLE to the Compte de Montmorin, on the fourth of October, 1787. Extracted from a Brussel's Gazette of the eleventh of the same month.

"HIS Britannic Majesty, confiding on that friendship which happily exists between him and his Most Christian Majesty, thinks he has a right of asking some explanations on the subject of those armaments which are now carried on in all the harbours of France. A treaty of peace between the two crowns, settled on principles which seem to ensure its permanency; a treaty of commerce lately signed and mutually executed; a reciprocal settlement of the interests of the two nations in the East Indies; the intimate connections lately entered into by the merchants of both nations; all seem to remove the idea of any hostile intentions against Great-Britain; nevertheless, France is arming, and his Britannic Majesty cannot trace any European power against which the Most Christian King can possibly have any cause of complaint.

"The commotions in the United Netherlands, it is true, have alarmed Europe; but the King of Great-Britain reposes too great a confidence in the declarations of his Most Christian Majesty, to believe that he intends to support a drooping party in the Province of Holland, against the voice of the majority of those United Provinces, with whom alone he has formed an alliance; he cannot therefore suppose that the armaments of France can possibly have that object in view.

"His Britannic Majesty on the other hand is informed, that the Most Christian King has lately sent considerable forces in the East-Indies, part of which have stopped at the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomale; neither France nor the United Netherlands have any enemies in that part of the world, and the King of Great-Britain feeling himself interested in those measures more immediately than any other power, wishes to be made acquainted with the reasons of those expeditions.

"His Britannic Majesty desires nothing so sincerely as to maintain the harmony which exists between Great-Britain and France, and being persuaded that the Most Christian King is filled with the same sentiments, doubts not but that he will embrace this friendly communication, in or to elucidate the misunderstandings which might arise from the armaments of France.

"The Compte de Montmorin's answer.

"*The King, persuaded that the explanations which his Britannic Majesty wishes to receive, originates in his friendly dispositions, is willing to explain the motive of this armament. The faith reposed in treaties, formerly held so sacred, has been several times violated within this century, in a manner so unprecedented, that it is become the duty of every power to prepare for war, even in the bosom of peace, at the least motion of any of its neighbours: All Europe knows that France has not exhibited any precedents of those unjustifiable violations, and the King too jealous of the dignity of his crown, would disdain taking such an advantage over an unprepared neighbour. His Britannic Majesty is not ignorant of the respective situation of France and Great-Britain at the beginning of last August in Europe, as well as in both Indies, and the King having religiously remained since*

on the defenſive, ſufficiently evinces the purity of his intentions. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being determined to fulfil his treaty of alliance with the United Netherlands, and wiſhing to prevent any power from taking advantages of the troubles of thoſe provinces, to ſeize on ſome parts of their poſſeſſions in Europe, and in both Indies, has thought it neceſſary to be prepared to protect them, as ſoon as the States-General ſhould require it. The armaments of Great Britain, the negociations of her Miniſters in all the European courts, and her well known ſteps to diſſolve the alliance between France and the United Netherlands, and to accelerate the war between the Ottoman Empire and Ruſſia, Auſtria, and the Republic of Venice; ſuch are the reaſons which have obliged the King to increaſe his means of defence, the extent of which has been proportioned to the preparations carried on in Great Britain. Sheltered now from any danger of ſurpriſe, he is firmly determined not to begin hoſtilities; and prepared for war, although ſincerely deſirous for peace, he waits to lay down his arms, when England ſhould have adopted ſimilar meaſures."

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 9.

A CORRESPONDENT obſerves that the friends of the new Conſtitution uſe every method that falſehood and cunning can event, to make the public believe that the people are nearly unanimous for its adoption. In the Richmond paper of Dec. 22, there is a paragraph that ſhews pretty clearly how far theſe men carry their impoſitions—"*Richmond, Dec.* 22, We are informed "by a perſon juſt arrived from Pennſylvania, that "the Convention of that ſtate, on Wedneſday "evening the 12th inſt. adopted the Fœderal Conſtitution without amendment. On which occaſion the city of Philadelphia was illuminated, and "every demonſtration of joy ſhewn by all ranks "and degrees of people in that place." Will not ſuch falſehoods as theſe, when detected, turn out to the diſadvantage of that party? Inſtead of the city of Philadelphia being illuminated, and demonſtrations of joy ſhewn by all ranks of people, there was every appearance of dejection and defeat in the countenances of the majority; at the time of the *ſolemn Proclamation* of its ratification. Even the citizens of every deſcription muſtered ſmaller on that day, than they have been known to do on the moſt trifling occaſion. Probably they imagined that the proclamation was rather in jeſt than in earneſt, and that a ſecond one would ſoon take place declaring the firſt a nullity.

Extract of a letter dated Kingſton Jamaica, Nov. 12, 1787, received by the Live Oak, Capt. Irvine.

"We expect nothing elſe but a war with the French; the King's ſhips here are all getting in readineſs, and impreſſing ſeamen, to have them fully manned. The Packet ſailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convoy her through the Windward Paſſage."

RICHMOND, JAN. 24.

THE river for many miles below the Falls has been cloſely blocked up with ice for near a fortnight, but do not hear of any damage being ſuſtained by the veſſels laying in the river.

On Friday the 11th inſtant, the Annapolis ſtage waggon, in croſſing Patapſco river, at Hammond's Ferry, on the ice, unfortunately broke in, a few yards from the ſhore; by which caſualty the carriage and the two horſes were loſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburg, (SWEDEN) to a gentleman in Boſton, dated November 4, 1787.

"Since writing, every ounce of hemp in town is bought up for the Engliſh, ſo that no ſupplies of that article will be at market before next July.

"Our letters juſt arrived from Germany, breathe nothing but war between the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor, and the ſame between France, England & Holland"

Letters from Berlin & Hamburgh declare war between Sweden and Ruſſia to be inevitable; they add, that in the interview at Kamimeck, it was agreed on that Poland ſhould provide 50,000 troops, in caſe that hoſtilities took place with the Porte, and that by way of compenſation the republic ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Moldavia.

An Edinburgh paper of the 20th of October ſays, that offers have been made to government to raiſe regiments, by Lord M'Leod, Colonel Fullarton, Col. Dalrymple, and Col. Abercrombie.—That Col. Gordon, and Col. Rowley, were appointed Colonels of the two new battalions to be raiſed and added to the regiments of Royal Americans, which, it is believed, will be chiefly officered by the American loyaliſts.

On the evening of the 24th of October laſt, died in the city of Dublin, in the 33d year of his age, univerſally regreted for his many amiable and ſocial qualities, his Grace the DUKE of RUTLAND, Viceroy of the Kingdom of Ireland. His Grace will be ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, the preſent Marquis of Granby, a beautiful child of about eight or nine years old.

The Marquis of Buckingham is appointed his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, in the room of the late Duke of Rutland.

Died near Williamſburg, Mrs. SHIELDS, ſpouſe of Major JAMES SHIELDS, of York county, after a long illneſs. She has left a number of children to bemoan their loſs.

MARRIAGES.] ROBERT PAGE, Eſq; Attorney at law, to Miſs SALLY PAGE, of Hanover county.—Mr. JOHN SMITH, to Miſs SALLY WALLER, youngeſt daughter of Benjamin Waller, Eſq; late of Williamſburg.

ARRIVALS, AT NORFOLK.

Ship Maryland, Foſter, Baltimore.
Brig Loyal, Lowe, Martinique.
——Polly, Wainſcott, Aux Cayes.
Schooner Donald, Lilly, New-York.
——Betſey, Brand, ditto.
——George and Betſey, Deagle, Baltimore.
Regulator, White, New-York.
Sloop Two Betſeys, Butler, Philadelphia.
Fame, Wood, Turk's Iſland.
George, Hall, Charleſtown.
Rebecca, Swain, Waſhington, N. C.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Sally, Brown, Port-au-Prince.
Juno, Roberts, London.
Hope, Service, ditto
Brig Neptune, Talbot, Martha-Brae.
Schooner Spence, Glyn, Philadelphia.
Jane, Stowe, Bermuda.

A COMET.

Notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532, and 1661, in the year 1788.

BY DOCTOR MASKELYNE.

Aſtronomer Royal of Greenwich Obſervatory.

THE elements of the orbits of the Comets, obſerved by Apian, in 1532, and by Helvetius in 1661, are ſo much alike, as to have induced Doctor Halley to ſuppoſe them to be one and the ſame Comet; and Aſtronomers ſince, have joined in the ſame opinion—hence it ſhould return to its perihelion April 23, 1789. But from the diſtances of the planets, it will probably come a few months ſooner—It will be firſt ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the Heavens, if any Aſtronomer ſhould watch for it in ſituations nearer the line, or in ſouthern climates, in the courſe of the year 1788. and probably, not before the month of September.—Aſtronomers who may happen to be in theſe parts, will be enabled to direct their teleſcopes for diſcovering it as early as poſſible, by being furniſhed with the following elements of its orbit.

The perihelion diſtance	044851 d. m. f.
Place of aſcending node	2 24 11
Inclination of the orbit to the Ecliptic	32 36
Perihelion forwarder in the orbit than aſcending node	33 28

Time of the perihelium in the latter end of the year 1788, or the beginning of the year 1789 Its motion is direct.

If it ſhould come to its perihelion on January 1, 1789, it might be ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the world with a good acromatic teleſcope, about the middle of September, towards the middle of Piſces, with 55 d. ſouth latitude, and 53 d. ſouth declination.

LOST,

In or near RICHMOND,

About 600 Dollars (INDENTS)

Incloſed in a News-paper. Whoever will bring them to the printer hereof ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Richmond, Dec. 26, 1787.

RICHMOND, January 16, 1788.

THE Directors of the public buildings hereby give notice that on Tueſday the 29th inſtant, there will be a meeting at the Senate Houſe at 11 *o'clock, to receive propoſals for furniſhing the materials neceſſary for finiſhing the Capitol, and alſo the propoſals of the workmen in brick, wood, and plaiſter Bills of the materials and draughts of the different parts of the work will be ready for the inſpection of the undertakers, upon which contracts will then be made. The Directors beg leave to inform the public that the warrants drawn on the fund ariſing from the additional duties of two per cent, are now the beſt in circulation, and will in future be received in payment of the duties, as the fund upon which they are charged is clear of any other appropriation, and therefore flatter themſelves the propoſals given in will be very reaſonable.*

SOUTHALL & HAY,

BEG leave to return their grateful thanks to the public for the encouragement which their brewery has met with, and to inform them, that, on account of the excellent quality of the laſt years crop of barley, and the ſeveral duties impoſed by the Aſſembly on foreign malt liquors, they are thereby enabled to make the quality of their beers better than heretofore, and on account of the ſcarcity of ſpecie, they will receive in payment intereſt and civil liſt warrants and all other public ſecurities at their current value.—As it is their earneſt deſire to bring their beers to as great perfection as poſſible, and to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to all thoſe who will encourage domeſtic manufactures; they flatter themſelves with the generous aid of the public, without which, no new manufacture can be brought to perfection.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1788.

SCHOOL.

M. HODGSON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a ſchool on the 4th of February next, in the croſs ſtreet oppoſite Mr. BROWER's tavern, for the inſtructing of YOUNG LADIES in the following branches of FEMALE accompliſhment, and on the terms under ſpecified, viz. Reading, writing, cyphering, and all kinds of needle work, at 5 l. per annum, and a dollar entrance. Reading, writing, and needle work, at 4 per annum, and a dollar entrance. As Mrs. Hodgſon has had a very numerous ſchool at Norfolk, compoſed of the children of the moſt reſpectable families, and has given general ſatisfaction, ſhe flatters herſelf that her abilities in the line of her profeſſion, and her aſſiduity to make her inſtructions pleaſing and profitable to her pupils, will render an object worthy the patronage of thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to honour her with the charge of their children.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1788.

Thomas Rutherford,

BEGS leave to inform the public, as it is his intention to take a trip to EUROPE in the courſe of the ſpring, and therefore finding it neceſſary to cloſe all accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, that he can give no further credit on any account whatever, he therefore hopes no one will apply on that ſcore, he alſo begs leave to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that it will be out of his power to grant any further indulgence, but that to accommodate them, he will receive in payment of their accounts, tobacco, or other country produce, or public ſecurities at their current value.

☞ He has alſo on Hand,

A conſiderable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms.

RICHMOND, Jan 16, 1788.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the Court of Huſtings for the city of Richmond, will, on the fourth Monday in this month proceed to appoint a SERJEANT for the city, for twelve months, then next enſuing.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or RENTED,

On reaſonable TERMS, for a TERM of YEARS,

A good Dwelling Houſe,

With every neceſſary OUT HOUSE for a family.

Alſo a convenient Store Houſe,

With two rooms below, and three above,

With a LUMBER HOUSE and STABLE,

Lying in HANOVER TOWN.

There is adjoining the above HOUSES,

A few acres of very rich LAND,

Which may be had with them.

☞ If I do not diſpoſe of, or rent the above houſes, before the 1ſt of April next, I will then leaſe a plantation in Albemarle county, well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, with a good Dwelling Houſe thereon.

JOSEPH BRAND.

HANOVER-TOWN, Jan. 1, 1788.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST

ON Monday evening laſt the 24th inſtant, between the Bridge and Rockett's, a large metal Stop Watch, makers name, Turner, London, No. 1071, with a ſteel chain, one large gold ſeal, cypher W H. one braſs watch key, and one gold ditto. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHMOND, December 29, 1787.

☞ *All perſons indebted to the printer hereof for Gazettes, &c. are earneſtly requeſt to call and diſcharge their accounts.*

Warrington & Keene,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

That they are removed from the Store of

Iſaac Younghuſband, Eſquire,

Oppoſite to Galt's Tavern,

And have opened FOR SALE,

An extenſive and general ASSORTMENT of

PRIME SEASONABLE

GOODS,

At their new ſtore near the old Capitol, built upon the ſame ſpot where JAMES WARRINGTON was burnt out in the fire of January 1787, which they are determined to diſpoſe of by the package, piece, or otherwiſe, on the moſt moderate terms.

* * * Military certificates, intereſt warrants, &c. as alſo tobacco, and ginſang, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1788.

For Sale,

THE Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, and two lots whereon it ſtands, with all the improvements; alſo two lots on the back ſtreet, on which are good ſtables, with 28 double ſtalls. Adjoining the ſaid lot is a genteel dwelling houſe, 44 by 24, with two rooms, and a 12 foot paſſage below, and 4 rooms above, at preſent occupied by Col. JAMES INNES, likewiſe a ſmall lot with a dwelling houſe on it, adjoining the Maſon's Hall.

A part of the above property will be ſold for caſh, the remainder for long credit, with bond and approved ſecurity.

GABRIEL GALT.

¶ It is requeſted by the ſubſcriber that thoſe who are indebted to him either on bond or open account to make ſpeedy payments, as he is determined to put them into the hands of an Attorney to bring ſuit without deſcrimination. Thoſe that he is indebted to will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, that he may make proviſion for the payment of them.

G. GALT.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1788.

Will be Sold,

On the premiſes, on Monday the 25th of February, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

THE LAND,

In LUNENBURG county, lately advertiſed, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. William Barrett, deceaſed. It is divided into four tracts of about 700 acres each, payments will be required at different periods, which may make it eaſy to the purchaſers after paying one eighth part on the day of ſale. A quantity of CORN and FODDER will be ſold at the ſame time for caſh or tobacco, by

THE EXECUTORS.

MOULD CANDLES, at 1s. per pound,

By MYER DERKHEIM, at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſ. Moſes and Joſeph A. Myers, oppoſite Meſſ. Montgomery, Henry, & co. The beſt turpentine ſoap, at 9d. the ſingle pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen ſtuff in exchange for ſoap.

Any perſon finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Jan. 2, 1788.

JANUARY 1, 1788.

I AM directed to forewarn all perſons from the preſent date, from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION.—Any one offending herein after this caution, may depend upon being taken notice of.

THOMAS CARTER, Overſeer.

May be had at this Office,

PRICE 7½d.

A ſtatement of the Public

DEBT,

By Mr. William Ronald, one of the committee appointed for that purpoſe.

THE purchaſers of negroes at the ſale made by the Executors of JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, the 9th and 10th days of February laſt, are hereby requeſted to take notice, that their bonds become due on ſaid days next month, when, if not punctually diſcharged, intereſt accrues from the reſpective dates thereof—They are farthar deſired to obſerve that if due attention is not paid to this requeſt, their bonds muſt be immediately put into the hands of Attornies—The ſame notice is given to every other debtor, either by bond or open account. It is not to be conſidered as a threat, nor need any apology be made more than to obſerve, a ſpeedy collection muſt take place, or the eſtate entruſted to our charge be ſacrificed, when more is due than againſt it, and no other alternative.

The claimants who attended to our public requeſt in June 1785, (Meſſrs. Hayes and Nicholſon's papers) of making their juſt demands known, have our thankful acknowledgments; thoſe who have not complied therewith, are again called on, that ample proviſion may be made for their diſcharge.

ADAM HUNTER,
And
ABNER VERNON, } *Ex'ors.*

January 1, 1788.

SNUFF

MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,

At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

For Sale,

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

CHARIOT HORSES,

OF FULL SIZE,

For READY MONEY.

For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of January 1788, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to bolong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£. 7 10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,	5 0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS,

M'MURRAY's MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.